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THE Vegetable

SITUATION

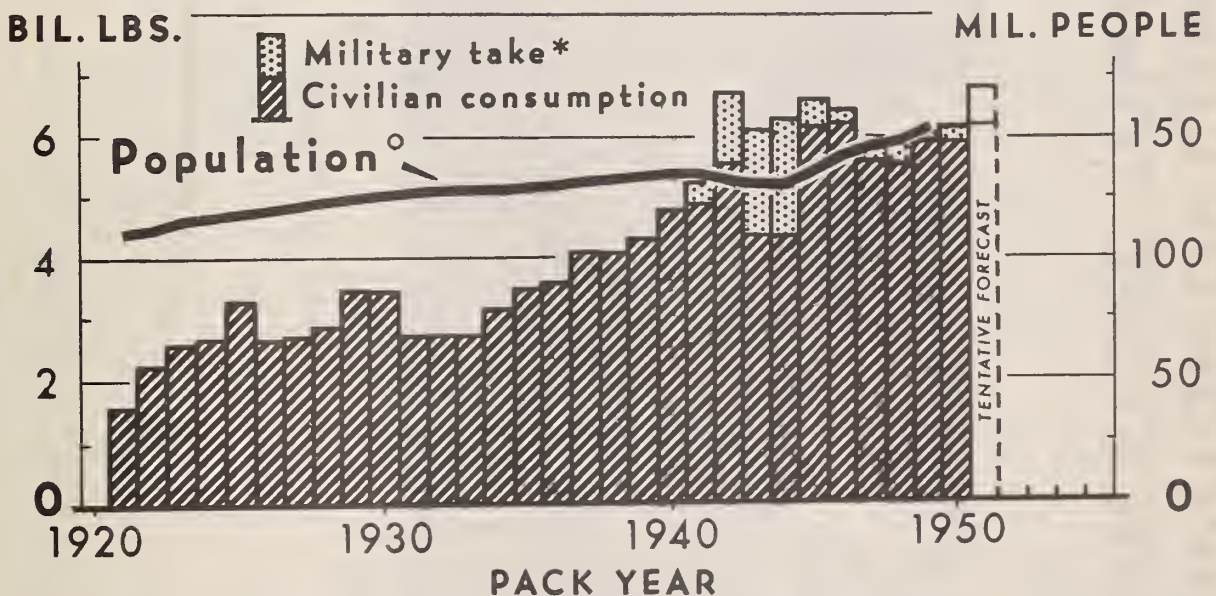
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TVS- 100

BAE

APRIL 1951

TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF CANNED VEGETABLES, and U. S. POPULATION



* MILITARY TAKE INCLUDED WITH CIVILIAN PRIOR TO 1941

° TOTAL POPULATION THROUGH 1940; THEREAFTER, POPULATION EATING OUT OF CIVILIAN SUPPLIES. POPULATION ADJUSTED FOR UNDERENUMERATION OF CHILDREN UNDER 5.

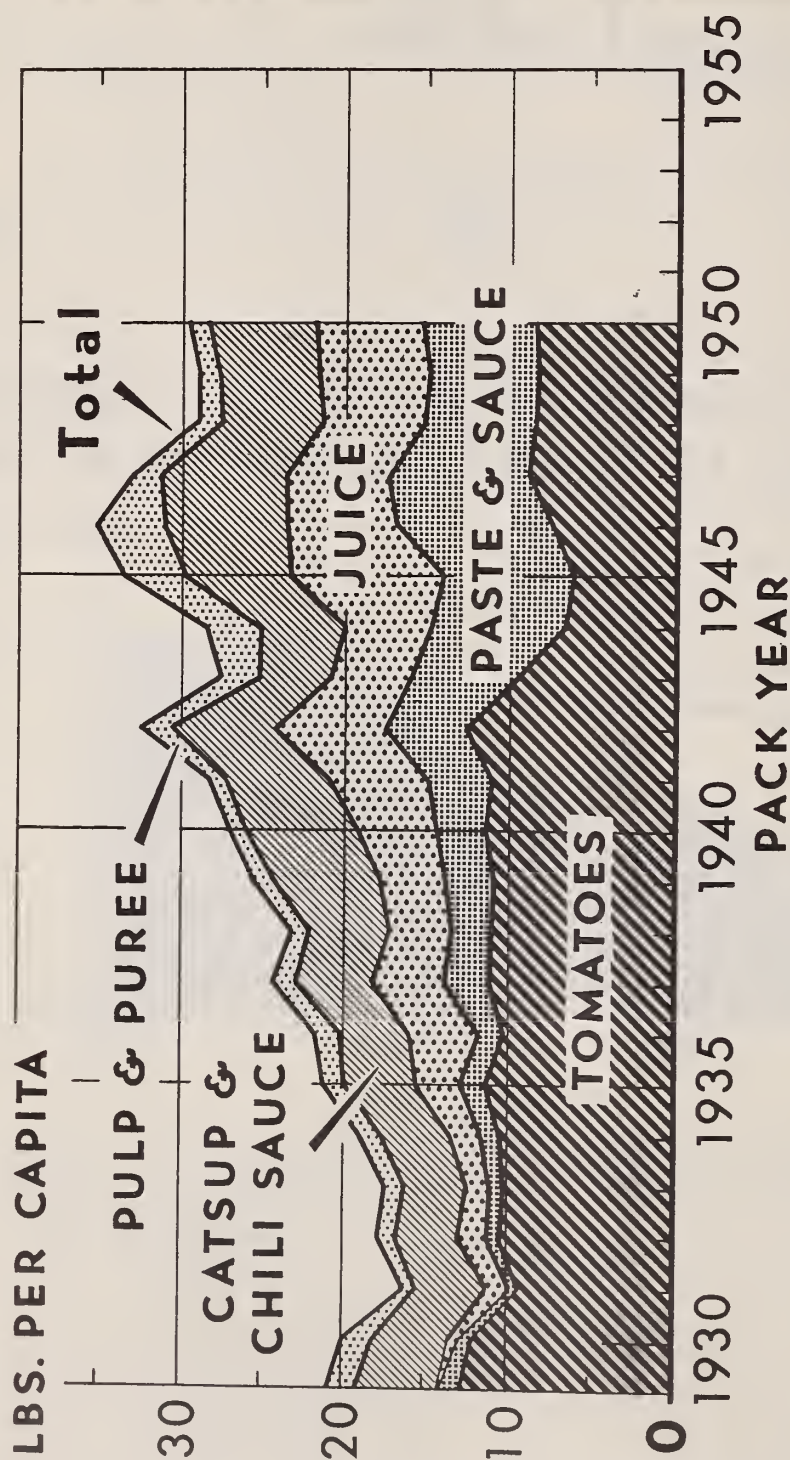
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48128-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Since 1929, total consumption of canned vegetables has increased much more rapidly than has the population. However, civilian consumption dipped substantially during the depression of the early 1930's and again during the height of World War II when military procurement cut heavily into total supplies available. Civilian consumption soared in the pack-years 1945 and 1946, as supplies once more became plentiful after the war-time restrictions were lifted.

Tentative forecasts for pack year 1951, based largely on processors' planting intentions and published military requirements, indicate civilian consumption will be sustained at a high level. Military requirements will be sharply increased over recent years but of course still will be small in relation to the World War II period.

CONSUMPTION OF COMMERCIALLY PROCESSED TOMATOES*



*CIVILIAN PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION ON A FRESH-WEIGHT-EQUIVALENT BASIS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48129-XX BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Consumption of canned tomatoes has declined sharply in the past two decades while consumption of tomato juice, and of paste and sauce, have increased several times over. Consumption of pulp and puree, never very large, has declined moderately. Per capita consumption of catsup and chili sauce

has increased about one-third in quantity, but has declined slightly relative to the total fresh weight equivalent of all processed tomatoes. Per capita consumption of all forms of processed tomatoes on a fresh-weight equivalent basis has increased about 50 percent.

 THE VEGETABLE SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, May 3, 1951

CONTENTS			
	Page		Page
: Summary	3	: Dry Edible Beans	12
: Prospects for Commercial		: Dry Field Peas	13
: Processing	4	: Consumption of	
: Truck Crops for Fresh Market .	8	: Tomato Products	14
: Potatoes	10		
: Sweetpotatoes	11	: Appendix of Tables ..	15

SUMMARY

Prices of most fresh and processed vegetables during the next few months are expected to be higher than the relatively low prices of a year earlier. Military requirements are much larger than last year, consumer demand is stronger and supplies are generally smaller.

Supplies of most fresh vegetables in prospect for the next few months are moderately smaller than a year earlier, largely because of unfavorable weather in areas normally supplying markets at this time of year. Supplies of new potatoes in May and June are expected to be smaller this year because of greatly reduced acreage, but there are surplus supplies of old potatoes still available.

Currently, stocks of canned vegetables are lower than a year earlier. On the other hand, stocks of frozen vegetables are a record but are declining rapidly.

For all of 1951, combined supplies of fresh and processed vegetables, potatoes and dry beans available to civilians are expected to be adequate to permit consumption per person to continue on the high level of recent years. Although military requirements will be much larger than in the last two or three years, they will remain small in relation to total civilian demand and to the military requirements during World War II.

Early reports indicate that the acreages commercial processors intend to plant, or have planted, are generally in line with the increases suggested by the United States Department of Agriculture guides. Part of the increase is being obtained by offering higher contract prices to farmers. Processors' other costs also will be higher.

According to farmers' intentions in early March, they will plant about 15 percent fewer acres to potatoes in 1951 than in 1950. With yields equal to the last 2 years on the intended acreage, however, a surplus still would be produced. The intended acreage for sweetpotatoes is down even more -- about one-fourth. Average yields on this acreage would result in the smallest crop in 50 years.

The reductions in prospective acreages for potatoes and sweetpotatoes represent adjustments on the part of farmers as the result of marketing difficulties in recent seasons, and favorable price prospects for alternative crops in some areas.

March intentions to plant pointed to the probability of slightly increased acreages of dry edible beans and dry field peas this year over last. If such acreages are planted, and if yields are average or better, supplies of these crops will continue adequate through the 1951 crop marketing year, at higher prices than a year earlier. The Department has announced support prices for 1951-crop dry beans, reflecting an average level of prices to growers about 6 percent higher in dollars and cents than the level of support for the 1950 crop.

A set-aside order has been issued stating the percentages of each major canned vegetable item which processors must reserve for military procurement. The new packs are expected to provide generally adequate supplies, and the set-aside percentages are moderate for most items. The set-aside program has been established in considerable part for the purpose of allocating military requirements as equitably as possible among canners and to facilitate procurement.

PROSPECTS FOR COMMERCIAL PROCESSING

Strong Consumer Demand And Increased Military Requirements

Movement of commercially canned and frozen vegetables into consumption is expected to continue at a high rate through the 1951 pack year. Demand by civilian consumers will be sustained by high income arising out of the stepped-up defense effort. Military requirements for canned vegetables will be much larger than those of a year earlier, not only because of the increase in the armed forces, but also the initial need to fill supply pipe-lines and build up reserves. Military use of frozen vegetables is greater per capita than ever before.

These requirements can be met only by increased production and pack. These increases in turn, can be had only at increased costs for raw vegetables and other materials and labor. Both production costs and retail prices of 1951 packs of commercially canned and frozen vegetables are expected to average substantially higher than those of a year earlier, when prices of vegetables in general were considerably below the minimum levels at which ceilings could be applied.

Lower Carry-over Stocks
Of Canned Vegetables

The carry-over of canned vegetables at the beginning of the 1951 pack year is expected to be substantially lower than a year earlier, both for the major items and the total. Total stocks in the hands of canners and wholesale distributors are considerably lower than last year according to the latest data available. This also is true for 3 out of 5 of the leading items, - corn, tomatoes, and tomato juice - and for the following less important items - carrots, pumpkin and squash, tomato catsup and chili sauce, tomato paste, tomato pulp and puree, and tomato sauce. However, most of the reduction is in the stock of canners who had smaller holdings of nearly every items. Stocks of almost every commodity in the hands of wholesale distributors were larger than a year earlier. This situation, of course, reflects the current general optimism and forward-buying activity of the trade.

Frozen Vegetable Stocks Record-large
But Declining Rapidly

Stocks of frozen vegetables in commercial storage at the end of March were a record for that date, as has been the case on each reporting date since the end of last August. High point in total frozen vegetable holdings was at the end of October, 1950. Net holdings declined very little during November and December, but have since declined much more rapidly than usual.

Holdings by individual items at the end of March this year show frozen green peas first and lima beans second as usual. However, holdings of frozen green peas are less than 1 percent larger than the 1946-50 average for that date, while current holdings of frozen limas are more than 80 percent larger than average. Frozen snap bean and frozen broccoli holdings which formerly ranked fifth and sixth on the average, are in third and fourth place now. But, frozen sweet corn and frozen spinach have dropped from third and fourth place on the average to fifth and sixth place. Holdings were below average for the date only for frozen asparagus, pumpkin and squash, and spinach.

With the strong civilian and military demands anticipated, it is likely that the current prices for frozen vegetables will be well sustained through 1951, that consumption will continue at a high rate and that storage stocks will continue to move out rapidly in May and June.

Plans for Increased Production
And Commercial Packs

The Department of Agriculture's acreage guides issued in early February took into account the prospect of increased military requirements and strong consumer demand for canned and frozen vegetables. Suggested national acreages of 9 major truck crops for commercial processing ranged from slightly less than that harvested last year to 40 percent more, depending upon the situation for individual crops. Suggested 1951 acreages for each crop were less than peak acreages harvested in some recent years.

The combined acreage suggested totaled 22 percent more than acreage harvested in 1950, not quite equal to the 1944-48 average acreage, and about 7 percent below peak acreage for these 9 crops in 1946.

Acreage suggestions for each crop were developed from estimates of needed production and most probable yields. Aggregate production contemplated as advisable was about 17 percent more than production in 1950, and 9 percent above the average for 1944-48. This would come within 2 percent of the record output of these crops in 1946.

Early reports from commercial canners and freezers indicate that processors' plans for acreage and pack in general approximate the scale suggested by the Guides.

Prospects for Major Items

Total stocks of canned green peas held April 1 by canners and wholesale distributors were about 10 percent larger than those of a year earlier. The rapid out-movement in recent months indicate that stocks may soon be below those of a year earlier. Cold-storage holdings of frozen green peas at the end of March were slightly larger than a year earlier, but only about as large as average for that date during 1946-50. The Department's production guides suggested an increase of about 12 percent in harvested acreage of green peas for processing in 1951. As of early March, reports from commercial processors indicated they intended to increase their acreage of green peas about 11 percent over last year. Acreage planted for freezing is expected to be about one-fourth of the total acreage for processing, and to be increased by a larger percentage than the canning acreage.

Combined canner and distributor stocks of canned corn on April 1 this year were not quite two-thirds as large as those of a year earlier. Drastically lower stocks in the hands of canners more than offset the substantially larger stocks in distributors' hands. Stocks of frozen sweet corn in storage the last of March this year were slightly smaller than those of a year earlier but moderately larger than the 1946-50 average holdings. Early reports from processors indicate their intentions to plant about 35 percent more acreage than last year, which is not far from the 40 percent increase suggested in the Department's Guides.

Total stocks of canned tomatoes this April 1 were only a little more than half as large as a year earlier. However, practically all of the reduction occurred in stocks held by canners, as stocks in the hands of wholesale distributors were only slightly smaller than a year earlier. A similar situation exists for canned tomato juice and for the various tomato products, catsup, chili sauce, paste, pulp and puree, and sauce; canners stocks of these items are below those of a year ago, while distributor stocks are larger, with combined stocks below a year ago by from one-tenth to one-fourth. Of the several canned tomato products, catsup and chili sauce, and tomato juice are lowest relative to a year earlier, both in percentage and in number of cases. The National Guides

suggested an acreage of tomatoes for processing this year about one-third larger than last year, but moderately below average. Early reports from commercial canners indicate their intentions to plant or contract for planting about 32 percent more acres than last year.

There have been significant trends within the last 2 decades in the kinds of products packed from processed tomatoes, as shown by the cover chart. Utilization of the crop for canned tomatoes has declined while that for paste and sauce, and tomato juice, has increased very rapidly, both in absolute terms and as a percentage of the crop grown for processing.

Stocks of canned snap beans on April 1 this year were nearly one-fourth larger than a year earlier. Snap beans were the only one of the 5 leading canned vegetable items, which canners held in larger amount this April 1 than a year earlier.

Stocks of frozen snap beans in storage at the end of March were a record for the date, although the net out-movement has been more rapid than usual since last September when holdings reached a peak. If the rate of out-movement of the first quarter of this year is maintained through mid-summer, frozen snap bean stocks will drop to last year's levels or below.

Interpretation of reports from processors in early April indicated they intended to plant and contract for planting about 11 percent more acres to snap beans this year than last. There are unusually wide variations in plans by States, ranging from a prospective decrease of 60 percent for the relatively small acreage in Georgia to a 47 percent increase in Florida. The indicated national acreage is in substantial agreement with the Guide suggestion of a 10 percent increase. Assuming average abandonment of about 5 percent on such an acreage, and yields equal to the 10-year average, the crop would be about one-seventh smaller than the 1950 crop. However, if yields were to equal to the average for the 3 years 1948-50, production would be slightly larger than in 1950.

Although there are no stock data available for pickles, it is believed that stocks are very low. The crop of cucumbers for processing last year was only large enough to account for about 12 million cases, in contrast to more than 19 million in the preceding year. Since most of the reduction in the crop was the result of unusually unfavorable weather, the Department suggested that an acreage equal to that of 1950 should be adequate with more normal yields. Apparently pickle packers plan to go far beyond the suggested acreage. Their intentions in early April indicated the possibility of an acreage nearly one-third larger than that planted in 1950. Such an acreage would be 9 percent larger than the previous record in 1946.

Stocks of sauerkraut probably are adequate, since the crop for processing last year was the second highest of record. Because the record cabbage yields of last year are not likely to be repeated this year, the Department suggested the same acreage for kraut in 1951. It appears, however, the kraut packers may be planning a slight reduction.

Reports from kraut packers in early April indicate a 5 percent decrease in the acreage they intended to plant or contract for planting. However, packers usually buy about half their total supplies of cabbage on the open market and intentions with respect to open market supplies are not yet available.

Total current stocks of canned beets are nearly 40 percent larger than a year earlier, and nearly two-thirds of the total stocks were in the hands of the canners. It appears from beet canners' intentions in early April that acreage planted for canning this year may be about the same as last year as suggested by the Department's Guides. Such an acreage, with average abandonment and yields equal to the 1946-50 average, would give a crop about one-tenth smaller than in 1950.

Total stocks of canned spinach held by canners and wholesale distributors are believed to be a little larger than those of a year earlier, with most of the stocks in the hands of wholesale distributors. The very large crop of spinach for processing this year in the winter harvest areas of California and Texas indicate that the 1951 total pack of spinach may be substantially larger than in 1950. The crop in the winter-harvest areas was 43 percent larger than a year earlier and 45 percent larger than the 10-year average.

Canned Vegetable Set-aside

A set-aside order (Defense Food Order No. 2, Suborder 1) dealing with military supplies of canned vegetables was issued April 13. The order defines the processor's base pack, established the percentage for each of the 11 items to be set aside for each required item, and states the rate at which the required set-aside must be accumulated with reference to the progress of the packing operations. The percentage of his base pack which each canner must set-aside varies from 12 percent for asparagus to 27 percent for carrots.

The new packs are expected to provide generally adequate supplies; the set-aside program has been established in considerable part for the purpose of allocating military requirements as equitably as possible among canners and to facilitate procurement.

TRUCK CROPS FOR FRESH MARKET

Smaller Supplies

This Spring Than Last

Because of both reductions in acreage and in yield of many fresh market truck crops grown for spring harvest, prospective supplies are smaller than last spring. Early reports covering crops which last year accounted for 60 percent of the spring total indicate that production this spring will be 12 percent less than that of a year earlier, although 6 percent above the 10-year average. Sharpest reductions in tonnage are indicated for early spring cabbage, early spring onions,

carrots and celery. The only spring crops reported to be larger this spring than last are lettuce, cucumbers, and spinach. However, supplies of spring cantaloups and late spring onions also are likely to be larger than a year earlier. Acreage increases of 12 percent for cantaloups and 35 percent for late spring onions are indicated. Acreage and production prospects by crops are stated in the tables attached to this report.

Prices For Most Truck Crops This Spring
Above A Year Earlier

Prices for most fresh market truck crops this spring are expected to average at least moderately higher than a year earlier, both because of smaller supplies and because of the stronger consumer demand anticipated. Truck crop prices will decline seasonally this spring but will continue on a higher level than last year.

Summer and Fall Prospects

The general level of truck crop prices this summer also is likely to be higher than a year earlier, unless production is substantially higher than last. Prospective acreages of summer cabbage and watermelons are down slightly from last year while the onion acreage is up slightly. These are the only summer crops for which estimates are available.

Reports from growers in early April indicated they intended to plant 5 percent less acreage of early fall Domestic cabbage and 8 percent less early fall Danish cabbage. A substantial part of the early fall Domestic cabbage is used for kraut.

Record-High Prices in Winter Season
Just Completed

Unfavorable weather, both at planting time and during the growing season, was primarily responsible for the reductions in acreage and yield of commercial truck crops grown for fresh market in the winter season (January, February and March) just closed. Aggregate winter-crop acreage was nearly up to average but was 11 percent below that of 1950. Total production was 16 percent below the winter of 1950, though 7 percent above the 10-year average. Because of the combination of sharply lower production and very strong demand, prices received by farmers for fresh market truck crops in general, and for several crops in particular, set new record-highs for the winter season. Imports of tomatoes were larger and of cabbage were much larger this winter than last, in response to the higher prices.

POTATOES

Substantial Acreage Cut
May Not Be Enough

With no price-support for potatoes this year, farmers are cutting back their acreage substantially. Reports from farmers early in March indicated their intentions to plant about 15 percent fewer acres in potatoes than last year. The indicated reduction is about the same in each of the major areas. However, even with such a reduction, a surplus could be produced. If the intended acreage is planted, and if yields by States should equal the 1949-50 average, the crop would approximate 350 million bushels. Such a crop would still be somewhat more than the quantity from the 1950 crop which was handled outside the support program. The 1950 crop was 439.5 million bushels, out of which Government purchases have taken, or are expected to take, about 100 million bushels.

Although a crop of 350 million bushels would provide some surplus, it probably could be sold for substantially higher prices to farmers than the 1950 crop.

Large Stocks of 1950-Crop
Potatoes Remain on March 1

Stocks of merchantable potatoes held by growers and local dealers in or near areas where produced on March 1 this year were about 87.6 million bushels, only 3 percent smaller than the record March 1, 1950 holdings of 90.6 million bushels. Although the Government price support program had withdrawn 88 million bushels, excluding culls, from the total 1950 crop by May 1, further surplus purchases appeared probable.

Prices received by farmers for 1950 crop potatoes in the Late States during the first 4 months of 1951 averaged between 88 and 98 cents per bushel. The prices may rise a little through May and June. Marketing of the old crop usually is about completed by the end of May.

Higher Prices for Shorter
Crop of New Potatoes

Prices received by farmers for potatoes in the Early States on April 15, 1951 averaged \$1.91 per bushel, substantially higher than the \$1.62 received a year earlier. The increased price, of course, is primarily the consequence of the smaller supplies available this year.

Production of early commercial potatoes in winter and early spring harvest areas this year totaled about 5.5 million bushels compared with nearly 6 million a year earlier. However, more early commercial potatoes come from areas harvesting in late spring than from any other areas, and are marketed most heavily in late May and early June. Acreage for harvest in these areas is indicated to be more than one-fourth smaller than a year earlier, with heaviest reductions in California and North Carolina.

Because of the prospect for sharply lower supplies for May and June than a year earlier, prices received for new potatoes are expected to be substantially higher than a year earlier and to fall less rapidly than usual for this season of the year.

Marketing Agreements to Aid In Orderly Marketing

Growers in areas where marketing agreements and orders are in effect will be able to exercise some control over the grades and sizes of potatoes marketed. Most of the major Surplus Late potato producing States are included in areas covered by marketing agreements, except for New York State (both Upstate and Long Island), Pennsylvania, and Western Nebraska. The marketing agreement Committees, which recommend the regulations that give effect to the marketing agreements, have already indicated the plan active operations on the 1951 crop in all the above areas covered, except in Maine and North Central States. In the latter 2 areas, the Committees remain undecided as to the 1951-crop plans. All of the potato marketing agreements and orders in effect authorize grade, size and quality regulations. Hence, the only volume control will be the result of withholding from the commercial markets some of the poorer quality and less desirable sizes of potatoes.

SWEETPOTATOES

Prospective Acreage Cut Sharply

Interpretation of farmers' reports early in March indicated their intention to plant only about 444,000 acres this year. This would be almost one-fourth smaller than last year's acreage, one-third smaller than the 10-year average, and the smallest in at least 70 years. If the intended acreage is planted, and if yields equal the 1945-49 average, the crop would be about 43 million bushels, only about half as large as the record 1932 crop, more than a fourth smaller than the 1950 crop, and the smallest crop in the last 50 years.

Higher Prices Seem Certain For 1951 Crop

If acreage planted as about as indicated in the March intentions report, it seems certain that the 1951 crop will be enough smaller than the 1950 crop to bring farmers substantially higher prices. The heaviest reductions in acreage are indicated in Louisiana and the other States which produce most of the sweetpotatoes for the commercial market. This implies relatively few sweetpotatoes for market.

Some Reasons for Reductions

The March report of farmers' planting intentions suggests several reasons for the big reduction in prospective sweetpotato acreage this year. Hand labor requirements are very heavy in producing and harvesting

sweetpotatoes, and the farm labor supply is expected to be smaller than in recent years. Some sweetpotato acreage may be diverted to cotton for which there are no allotments this year, and to tobacco. Sweetpotato prices have been low in relation to cotton lint, cottonseed and tobacco prices. Some growers had disappointing experience with prices last spring. An outbreak of sweetpotato weevils has resulted in a quarantine of considerable acreage in East Texas.

Strong Finish Expected
In Marketing of 1950 Crop

Because of freezing damage which reduced stocks, prices received by farmers for 1950 crop sweetpotatoes yet to be marketed are expected to rise somewhat more than seasonally, and are expected to catch up to last year's prices by the end of the marketing season.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS

Slight Increase in Acreage Intended

A planted acreage of dry edible beans 2 percent larger than either the 1950 acreage or the 1951 guide acreage was indicated by farmers' planting intentions as reported about March 1. Intended acreage by States, however, indicates the possibility of somewhat more acreage than was suggested as desirable in Baby Lima and Pinto beans, and somewhat smaller acreage in Navy or Pea beans.

If plantings materialize in line with the Intentions-to-Plant Report, and the growing season is about average, the new crop plus stocks on hand should be ample to meet the strong demands anticipated. In such an event, prices received by farmers for the 1951 crop probably would compare favorably on most classes with those received for any of the 3 preceding crops.

Current Supplies Generally Adequate

Total stocks of dry beans are believed to be fully adequate, though supplies by types and classes are somewhat uneven in relation to demand. A report on May 1 stocks of dry beans and peas is scheduled for release May 25. F.O.B. prices in March rose sharply for Standard Lima beans, rose slightly for Great Northern beans, declined slightly for Pintos, and remained about unchanged for Pea beans and Baby Limas.

Although it is expected that takings of beans for our military forces will be up sharply from the very low takings of 1950, the quantity still will be small in relation to the large military and lend-lease requirements of World War II.

DRY FIELD PEAS

Small Acreage in Prospect
Near 1950 Acreage

As of early March this year, farmers intended to plant only 244,000 acres of dry peas, which would be the smallest acreage in 12 years except for the 240,000 acres planted last year. Such an acreage would be equal to only about half the 1940-49 average and 30 percent of the peak of 825,000 acres in 1943. If acreage planted turns out to be as indicated by farmers' March intentions, and if yields by States are equal to the 1945-49 average, the crop would be 8 percent smaller than the 1950 crop and the smallest since 1940.

Higher Prices Expected For
Smaller Supplies in Prospect

Prices received by farmers for dry field peas in recent months have been considerably higher than a year earlier, under the stimulus of the general increase in demand for food and the relatively small supplies on hand. Demand for dry peas for our military forces and for relief feeding may expand somewhat in the next year or so but is not expected to approach the tremendous scale of World War II and shortly thereafter. Domestic civilian consumption of dry peas during 1951 is expected to continue at about the same rate as in recent years, or 0.6 to 0.7 pounds per capita. If the 1951 crop then proves to be slightly smaller than the 1950 crop, prices which growers will receive for the 1951 crop may average somewhat higher than those received in the last 2 or 3 years preceding. There is no price support program for dry peas.

- 14 -
Consumption of processed tomatoes

PROCESSED WEIGHT BASIS							
Per capita consumption, United States 1/							
Pack year	Canned tomatoes	Tomato products				Total	
		Juice 2/	Catsup and chili sauce	Pulp and puree	Paste and sauce		
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1929	6.73	0.05	1.89	0.89	0.40	9.96	
1930	6.37	.36	1.75	1.05	.28	9.81	
1931	4.86	1.02	1.60	.42	.20	8.10	
1932	5.49	1.19	1.51	.53	.32	9.04	
1933	5.38	.96	1.43	.65	.43	8.85	
1934	5.46	1.27	1.39	.75	.47	9.34	
1935	5.96	1.99	1.62	.76	.47	10.80	
1936	5.38	2.94	1.57	.87	.43	11.19	
1937	5.88	3.02	1.78	.80	.68	12.16	
1938	5.76	2.56	1.83	.58	.68	11.41	
1939	5.73	2.76	2.48	.68	.80	12.45	
1940	5.99	3.27	2.56	.66	.82	13.30	
1941	5.77	4.17	2.41	.58	1.03	13.96	
1942	6.64	4.67	2.40	.97	1.31	15.99	
1943	5.08	3.36	1.67	1.29	1.79	13.19	
1944	3.49	3.65	1.90	1.81	2.30	13.15	
1945	3.19	6.33	2.51	2.01	2.55	16.61	
1946	3.90	4.65	2.82	2.26	3.27	16.90	
1947	4.71	4.28	2.91	.94	2.21	15.05	
1948	4.50	4.33	2.32	.76	1.85	13.75	
1949	4.39	4.57	2.32	.68	1.98	13.94	
1950 3/	4.50	4.52	2.47	.67	2.06	14.22	
FRESH EQUIVALENT BASIS							
1929	12.73	.07	5.01	1.65	1.35	20.81	
1930	12.05	.52	4.64	1.94	.89	20.04	
1931	9.20	1.46	4.24	.78	.60	16.28	
1932	10.39	1.71	4.00	.98	.75	17.83	
1933	10.18	1.38	3.79	1.20	.91	17.46	
1934	10.33	1.82	4.21	1.39	1.26	19.01	
1935	11.28	2.86	4.29	1.41	1.50	21.34	
1936	10.18	4.22	4.16	1.61	1.61	21.78	
1937	11.12	4.74	4.12	1.48	2.75	24.41	
1938	10.90	3.68	4.85	1.07	2.69	23.19	
1939	10.44	3.96	6.57	1.26	3.04	25.67	
1940	11.33	4.70	6.78	1.22	3.11	27.14	
1941	10.92	5.99	6.39	1.07	3.98	28.35	
1942	12.56	6.71	6.36	1.80	5.00	32.43	
1943	9.61	4.82	4.43	2.39	6.39	27.64	
1944	6.60	5.24	5.04	3.35	8.24	28.47	
1945	6.04	9.09	6.65	3.72	8.03	33.53	
1946	7.38	6.68	7.47	4.18	9.94	35.25	
1947	8.91	6.15	7.71	1.74	8.56	33.07	
1948	8.51	6.22	6.15	1.41	6.71	29.00	
1949	8.31	6.56	6.15	1.26	6.73	29.01	
1950 3/	8.31	6.49	6.55	1.24	6.87	29.66	
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PROCESSED, FRESH EQUIVALENT BASIS							
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1929	61.2	0.3	24.1	7.9	6.5	100.0	
1930	60.1	2.6	23.2	9.7	4.4	100.0	
1931	56.5	9.0	26.0	4.8	3.7	100.0	
1932	58.3	9.6	21.7	5.5	4.2	100.0	
1933	58.3	7.3	22.2	6.3	5.2	100.0	
1934	54.3	9.6	22.2	7.3	6.6	100.0	
1935	52.9	13.4	20.1	6.6	7.0	100.0	
1936	46.7	19.4	19.1	7.4	7.4	100.0	
1937	45.5	17.8	13.3	6.1	11.3	100.0	
1938	47.0	15.9	20.3	4.6	11.6	100.0	
1939	42.2	15.4	25.6	4.9	11.9	100.0	
1940	41.7	17.3	25.0	4.5	11.5	100.0	
1941	38.5	21.1	22.6	3.8	14.0	100.0	
1942	38.7	20.7	19.6	5.6	15.4	100.0	
1943	34.8	17.4	16.0	8.7	23.1	100.0	
1944	23.2	18.4	17.7	11.8	28.9	100.0	
1945	18.0	27.1	19.8	11.1	24.0	100.0	
1946	20.9	19.0	21.2	11.8	27.1	100.0	
1947	26.9	18.6	23.3	5.3	25.9	100.0	
1948	29.3	21.5	21.2	4.9	23.1	100.0	
1949	28.7	22.0	21.2	4.3	23.2	100.0	
1950 3/	28.7	21.9	22.1	4.2	23.1	100.0	

1/ Civilian per capita beginning 1941.

2/ Includes vegetable juice containing at least 70 percent tomato juice.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 1.- Canned vegetables: United States packs and stocks, 1950-51, with comparisons

Commodity	Packs			Canners' stocks			Wholesale distributors' stocks		
	1949-50	1950-51	Date	1950	1951	Date	1950	1951	
	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	
	actual	actual		actual	actual		actual	actual	
	cases	cases		cases	cases		cases	cases	
Major commodities									
Beans, snap	19,303	20,213	Apr. 1	4,023	4,395	Apr. 1	3,802	5,321	
Corn	33,138	21,645	"	14,695	4,515	"	7,100	9,190	
Peas, green	24,945	32,726	"	4,678	3,470	"	5,730	8,084	
Tomatoes	18,874	18,724	"	4,614	586	"	4,947	4,795	
Tomato- and combination vegetable juices	20,560	22,741	"	8,061	3,808	"	3,503	4,915	
Total	116,820	116,049	"	36,071	16,774	"	25,082	32,305	
Minor commodities									
Asparagus	4,490	4,651	Mar. 1	709	506	"	722	1,227	
Beans, lima	4,713	3,591	Feb. 1	2,625	2,544	"	1,479	1,903	
Beets	7,923	8,483	Mar. 1	2,610	3,700	"	1,545	2,087	
Carrots	1,664	1,705	"	1,055	947	"	514	593	
Pickles	1/19,300	1/12,000	Oct. 1 2/	5,500	---	---	N.A.	N.A.	
Pumpkin and squash	843	1,778	Apr. 1	193	33	Jan. 1	746	451	
Sauerkraut	1/9,200	1/13,300	---	N.A.	N.A.	"	777	929	
Potatoes	1,471	1,535	---	N.A.	N.A.	---	N.A.	N.A.	
Sweetpotatoes	2,561	3,467	---	N.A.	N.A.	Jan. 1	798	824	
Spinach	5,834	4,852	Mar. 1	3/147	3/99	"	824	966	
Other greens	2,247	1,479	---	N.A.	N.A.	---	N.A.	N.A.	
Tomato catsup and chili sauce	12,270	16,607	Apr. 1	5,622	2,893	Apr. 1	2,913	3,654	
Tomato paste	4/3,586	4/2,833	Jan. 1	3/1,948	3/795	---	N.A.	N.A.	
Tomato pulp and puree	3,092	3,094	"	3/819	3/407	Jan. 1	1,079	1,290	
Tomato sauce	4/3,914	4/4,786	Apr. 1	3/1,309	3/469	"	848	992	

1/ Processing crop converted to a canned basis by applying an over-all conversion factor (Pickles 62 and sauerkraut 54 cases 24 No. 2-cans equivalent to 1 ton fresh).

2/ Carryover on October 1 in tanks and barrels from previous crop. (From reports of Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

3/ California only. Data from Canners League of California. Canners' stock and pack data from NCA; unless otherwise noted, Wholesale distributors' stocks from USDC, Bureau of the Census.

Table 2.- Canned vegetable set-aside, 1951 pack

Commodity	Set-aside against 1951 pack Percent	Commodity	Set-aside against 1951 pack Percent
Asparagus	12	Peas, green	15
Beans, lima	25	Pumpkin	17
Beans, green and wax	14	Sweetpotatoes	22
Carrots	27	Tomatoes	20
Corn, sweet	15	Tomato catsup	16
		Tomato paste	17

Defense Order No. 2 establishing the amount of the 1951 canned vegetable pack set-aside for defense use announced by Secretary of Agriculture, April 13, 1951 (Press Release 944-51-2).

Table 3.- Vegetables, frozen: United States packs 1949 and 1950, and cold-storage holdings, March 31, 1951 with comparisons

Commodity	Packs		Cold-storage holdings		
	1949	1950	Average 1946-50	March 31, 1950	March 31, 1951
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Asparagus	18,422	22,309	6,373	3,338	5,251
Beans, lima	87,949	85,988	26,049	44,187	47,029
Beans, snap	58,523	65,529	15,489	23,864	28,087
Broccoli	45,233	41,028	14,165	20,518	26,727
Brussels sprouts	23,455	22,439	5,945	9,432	12,855
Carrots	12,751	13,333	1/	1/	1/
Cauliflower	21,655	12,339	7,151	10,492	8,558
Corn, cut	37,076	32,993	20,873	24,798	23,934
Corn, on cob	17,563	10,069			
Peas	113,273	152,275	57,942	54,386	58,287
Peas and carrots	8,097	11,335	1/	1/	1/
Pumpkin and squash	8,337	8,325	6,078	6,114	5,236
Rhubarb	4,212	6,164	1/	1/	1/
Succotash	8,291	6,659	1/	1/	1/
Spinach	62,307	52,806	17,016	20,559	13,935
Other vegetables	36,355	43,500	42,152	52,242	63,252
Total	563,499	587,101	219,233	269,980	293,151

1/ Included in "other vegetables."

Pack data from National Association of Frozen Food Packers; cold-storage holdings from Cold Storage Reports, Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 4.- Truck crops for fresh market: Acreage and production, average 1940-49, annual 1950 and indicated 1951

Seasonal group and crop	Acreage					Production (equivalent tons) 1/												
	Average 1940-49	1950	Indicated 1951			Average 1940-49	1950	Indicated 1951										
			Acres	Percent of	Percent of			Tons	Percent of	Percent of								
	2/					2/												
	Acres					Acres					Acres	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Percent
WINTER 3/	277,280	307,250	274,800	99	89	1,295,100	1,639,200	1,382,300	107	84								
Spring:																		
Asparagus 4/	129,390	132,680	133,060	103	100	5/99,000	5/108,900	5/105,700	107	97								
Lima beans	7,260	4,350	3,600	50	83	---	---	---	---	---								
Snap beans 6/	49,100	45,500	43,000	88	95	62,700	67,400	61,900	99	92								
Beets	1,410	1,130	1,000	71	88	6,700	6,700	6,200	93	93								
Cabbage 3/	31,240	33,370	23,450	75	70	5/99,800	5/114,500	5/54,000	54	47								
Cantaloups	20,340	28,600	32,100	158	112	---	---	---	---	---								
Carrots	9,910	8,300	6,800	69	82	103,300	107,200	83,100	80	78								
Cauliflower	9,400	8,300	7,900	84	95	57,800	60,900	51,200	89	84								
Celery	5,540	5,950	6,650	120	112	118,200	203,000	179,300	152	88								
Cucumbers 7/	10,280	10,300	11,700	114	114	24,300	24,000	31,200	128	130								
Eggplant	1,260	1,150	900	71	78	6,500	6,400	4,500	69	70								
Honey Balls 8/	480	550	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---								
Honey Dews 8/	290	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---								
Lettuce 7/	53,280	57,300	57,300	108	100	262,100	327,100	345,200	132	106								
Onions	60,850	63,400	33,100	54	52	5/93,600	5/47,200	5/47,200	50	47								
Green peas 7/	21,510	9,680	7,950	37	82	27,700	17,600	13,600	49	77								
Green peppers	4,400	9,100	9,600	218	105	12,600	27,300	24,000	190	88								
Shallots	2,060	1,900	1,700	83	89	2,700	2,600	2,100	78	81								
Spinach	10,090	9,150	10,500	104	115	26,900	24,800	27,600	103	111								
Tomatoes 7/	54,170	55,600	52,800	97	95	133,000	169,000	165,200	124	98								
Watermelons	40,160	76,500	69,400	173	91	---	---	---	---	---								
Total spring to date 3/ 4/																		
Acreage and production:	380,090	372,860	320,600	84	86	1,136,900	1,366,800	1,202,000	106	88								
Acreage	522,440	562,810	512,510	98	91	---	---	---	---	---								
TOTAL SPRING 3/ 4/	615,670	645,330	---	---	---	1,803,900	2,286,800	---	---	---								
Prospective																		
Early summer:																		
Cabbage 3/	12,680	13,120	13,400	106	102	---	---	---	---	---								
Onions	6,920	5,620	5,520	80	98	---	---	---	---	---								
Watermelons	186,750	194,100	186,600	100	96	---	---	---	---	---								
Late summer:																		
Cabbage 3/	19,640	18,520	17,550	89	95	---	---	---	---	---								
Onions	62,610	65,090	66,600	106	102	---	---	---	---	---								
Watermelons	22,780	20,370	19,620	86	96	---	---	---	---	---								
Total summer to date 3/																		
Acreage	311,380	316,820	309,290	99	98	---	---	---	---	---								
TOTAL SUMMER 3/	725,550	716,240	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---								
Early fall:																		
Cabbage 3/																		
Domestic	30,010	32,420	30,900	103	95	---	---	---	---	---								
Danish	31,590	29,550	27,300	86	92	---	---	---	---	---								
TOTAL FALL 3/	262,420	260,200	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---								
Reported to date for 1951 with comparisons 3/ 4/																		
Acreage and production:	657,370	680,110	595,400	91	88	2,432,000	3,006,000	2,584,300	106	86								
Acreage	1,172,700	1,248,850	1,154,800	98	92	---	---	---	---	---								
Totals for past seasons 3/ 4/																		
Annual total	1,880,910	1,929,020	---	---	---	7,985,900	9,364,000	---	---	---								

1/ Equivalent tons based on approximate net weight of unit used in estimating yield and production.

2/ For seasonal groups and annual totals, averages are of the yearly totals, not the sum of the "crop" averages.

3/ Includes cabbage used for sauerkraut.

4/ Includes asparagus used for processing.

5/ Production for early spring only.

6/ Early and mid-spring only.

7/ Early spring only.

8/ Early covered acreage only.

Table 5- Truck crops: Average prices received by growers, United States, April 1-15, 1951, with comparisons

Commodity	Unit Container	Weight Pounds	5-year average: 1938-42	Month		April 1-15	
				March		1950 : 1951	
				Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Artichokes	Box	40	2.28	4.70	5.25	3.25	5.25
Asparagus	Crate	30	2.67	5.00	8.25	3.55	3.85
Beans, lima	Bushel	32	2.12	3.20	2.60	2.50	2.00
Beans, snap	Bushel	30	1.43	2.00	2.70	3.15	2.35
Beets	Bushel	52	.47	.65	1.00	.85	3.70
Cabbage	Ton	2,000	16.08	24.20	83.10	19.80	46.40
Carrots	Bushel	50	.88	1.10	1.40	1.30	1.60
Cauliflower	Crate	37	.81	1.15	1.05	1.25	1.20
Celery	Equiv. 1/2 crate	65	1.45	1.50	2.00	1.75	1.90
Cucumbers	Bushel	48	2.19	3.30	8.00	5.40	6.00
Eggplant	Bushel	33	1.02	1.80	3.55	2.00	2.25
Lettuce	Crate	70	1.81	2.65	3.10	3.20	4.20
Onions	Sack	50	.78	.70	1.00	1.05	1.25
Peas, green	Bushel	30	1.53	2.60	2.80	2.05	2.30
Peppers, green	Bushel	25	1.26	1.90	1.65	1.85	.95
Spinach	Bushel	18	.54	1.15	.85	.90	.75
Strawberries	24 qt. crate	36	4.46	10.45	10.45	12.90	13.60
Tomatoes	Bushel	53	2.28	3.25	6.95	6.05	5.90

Table 6- Truck crops for commercial processing: Intended plantings 1951, with comparisons

Crop	Planted acreage			1951 as a percentage of-	
	Average	1950	Intended	Average	1950
	1940-49		1951	1940-49	1950
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Percent	Percent
Beans, snap	124,040	119,720	133,180	107	111
Beets	17,080	19,800	19,700	115	99
Cabbage for kraut 1/	9,810	10,520	9,980	102	95
Corn, sweet	498,210	359,330	486,220	98	135
Cucumbers for pickles	124,970	123,870	162,890	130	132
Peas, green	446,140	436,320	486,240	109	111
Spinach, California and Texas only 2/	14,660	14,310	14,650	100	102
Tomatoes	519,200	372,820	490,200	94	132
Total 3/	1,754,110	1,456,690	1,803,060	103	124

1/ "Contract acreage" only. "Open market" acreage is in addition to this and usually amounts to about half the total acreage of cabbage for kraut. 2/ Spinach for processing is grown in 4 other States (Maryland, Virginia, Arkansas, and Oklahoma) and the acreage in California and Texas is about half the total acreage.

3/ Including only parts of the acreage for kraut cabbage and for spinach, as indicated in footnotes 1 and 2. In addition to these 8 crops, the acreage of asparagus, lima beans and pimientos for processing is still to be reported.

Table 7. Truck crops, potatoes and sweetpotatoes: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States, for indicated periods in 1950 and 1951 ^{1/}

Commodity	1950		1950-51 season					
	Month	Week	Month		Week			
	ended	ended	ended		ended			
	March	April 15	December	January	February	March	April 14	
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	
Asparagus	341	320	---	---	---	100	289	
Beans, snap and lima ..	662	100	140	151	285	372	78	
Beets	106	22	25	22	15	10	1	
Broccoli	322	36	93	170	131	324	39	
Cabbage	2,410	600	1,395	1,625	778	2,382	932	
Carrots	2,601	732	1,818	2,038	1,993	2,654	851	
Cauliflower	1,151	128	495	499	455	969	155	
Celery	3,157	631	2,718	2,763	2,441	2,720	667	
Corn, green	77	140	4	4	13	211	147	
Cucumbers	52	--	27	5	4	1	34	
Eggplant	--	--	3	--	--	--	--	
Escarole	163	28	51	97	140	138	34	
Greens, except spinach:	169	27	248	195	210	138	32	
Lettuce and romaine ..:	6,935	1,315	6,505	6,801	5,875	6,193	1,691	
Mixed vegetables	3,961	572	2,905	3,482	2,726	3,187	631	
Onions	2,273	796	1,859	2,679	2,222	1,566	221	
Peas, green	124	77	29	7	64	72	62	
Peppers, green	245	59	110	3	15	235	113	
Spinach	395	39	269	360	257	275	40	
Tomatoes	1,209	383	865	404	344	893	172	
Turnips and rutabagas :	12	3	84	100	64	36	3	
Total of above ..:	26,365	6,008	19,643	21,425	18,032	22,476	6,192	
Potatoes:								
Early	1,603	693	28	289	523	943	288	
Intermediate	---	---	8	4	---	---	---	
Late, surplus	25,436	4,888	13,402	18,119	16,461	21,553	4,264	
Late, other	209	5	264	400	181	249	38	
Total	27,248	5,586	13,702	18,812	17,165	22,745	4,590	
Sweetpotatoes	504	95	689	402	246	372	44	
Grand total	54,117	11,689	34,034	40,639	35,443	45,593	10,826	

^{1/} Does not include shipments by motortruck. Includes Government purchases.

Compiled from reports of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 3.- Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), indicated periods, 1950 and 1951

Market and commodity	Unit	1950		1950-51 season					
		Month	Week	Month				Week	
		ended	ended	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	ended	
		March	Apr. 15	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. 14	
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
New York									
Asparagus, select and :									
extra fancy, Calif. :	Pyramid crate :	11.65	5.32	---	---	---	18.22	7.94	
Beans, lima, Florida :	Bushel :	4.88	3.67	6.43	6.90	5.57	4.09	3.50	
Beans, snap, green, Fla. :	Bushel :	2.85	4.65	6.57	5.40	4.47	3.45	3.90	
Beets, bunched, Texas :	1/2 L.A. crate :	2.20	2.40	3.87	3.64	3.96	4.49	4.34	
Beets, topped, Texas :	50-lb. sack :	2.03	1.85	---	2.48	3.14	2.81	3.42	
Beets, topped, eastern :	Bushel :	.89	.75	.91	1.25	1.78	1.70	1.00	
Broccoli, western :	Pony crate :	6.34	6.55	8.28	8.95	8.15	8.06	6.75	
Broccoli, Texas :	Pony crate :	4.94	---	6.40	7.39	---	---	---	
Cabbage, domestic, Fla. :	1-3/4 bu. box :	1.65	1.60	1/2.16	3.99	6.37	3.58	2.48	
Cabbage, domestic, Tex. :	2/3 crate :	1.83	---	---	4.34	6.43	---	---	
Cabbage, Danish, N.Y. :	50-lb. sack :	1.63	---	1.00	1.80	4.64	2.88	---	
Carrots, bunched, :									
western :	L. A. crate :	4.68	4.92	5.77	5.99	7.99	5.50	4.38	
Carrots, topped, Tex. :	50-lb. sack :	1.97	2.12	---	---	2.47	2.50	2.45	
Carrots, topped, :									
eastern :	Bushel :	1.07	---	.93	1.16	1.48	1.49	1.52	
Cauliflower, western :	Pony crate :	2.85	3.46	3.22	2.99	3.19	3.04	2.85	
Celery, Golden Heart, :									
Florida :	16-inch crate :	2.73	3.70	5.32	5.36	4.01	3.40	3.45	
Celery, Golden Heart, :									
California :	1/2 crate :	---	---	7.07	---	---	---	---	
Celery, Pascal, Fla. :	16-inch crate :	2.36	2.72	---	4.78	4.01	2.91	2.72	
Celery, Pascal, Calif. :	Nailed crate :	3.75	3.94	5.30	5.77	5.56	4.49	---	
Cucumbers, Florida ... :	Bushel :	5.67	11.44	8.68	13.84	---	16.90	8.00	
Cucumbers, Cuba :	Bushel :	5.17	---	---	10.64	8.31	10.42	---	
Eggplant, Florida :	Bushel :	3.05	3.88	4.67	4.89	6.60	5.45	4.54	
Kale, Virginia :	Bushel :	.66	.72	.97	1.04	1.28	.87	.92	
Lettuce, Iceberg, :									
western :	L. A. crate :	4.81	5.55	4.83	5.05	5.62	5.28	8.30	
Lettuce, Big Boston, :									
Florida :	E. crate :	2.21	2.83	4.05	2.14	1.83	1.99	2.75	
Onions, Sw. Spanish 2/ :	50-lb. sack :	2.33	3.06	1.86	2.07	2.23	2.34	3.10	
Onions, yellow, N.Y. :	50-lb. sack :	1.17	1.18	1.12	1.33	2.12	1.76	1.97	
Peas, green, Calif. ... :	Bushel :	3/4.96	3.68	5.75	3/5.20	3/4.03	4.65	3.88	
Peppers, green, Florida :	Bushel :	3.16	2.58	4/6.00	11.89	7.83	3.32	2.32	
Spinach, Savoy type, :									
Texas :	Bushel :	2.82	5/1.14	5/2.32	3.04	3.73	2.46	5/1.03	
Tomatoes, Florida 6/ :	Lug 6X6 & 1gr :	2.96	4.95	6.18	6.68	6.33	4.98	5.42	
Tomatoes, Florida 6/ :	Lug 6X7 :	2.71	4.32	5.03	6.41	6.20	4.18	4.16	
:									
:									

- Continued

Table 8.- Truck crops: Unweighted average wholesale price at New York and Chicago for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), indicated periods, 1950 and 1951 - Continued

Market and commodity	Unit	1950		1950-51 season					
		Month	Week	Month				Week	
		ended	ended					ended	
		March	Apr. 15	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. 14	
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	
<u>Chicago</u>									
Asparagus, select and									
extra fancy, Calif.	Pyramid crate	11.63	5.58	---	---	---	15.42	9.35	
Beans, snap, green,									
Florida	Bushel	3.38	4.52	7.12	6.07	4.74	4.16	3.65	
Beets, bunched, Texas	1/2 L.A. crate	2.04	2.55	3.10	3.07	3.23	3.86	---	
Broccoli, western	Pony crate	5.46	5.58	6.08	7.10	6.82	6.88	5.95	
Broccoli, Texas	Pony crate	4.59	4.19	---	6.21	5.86	---	---	
Cabbage, domestic, Fla.	1-3/4 bu. crt.	1.86	---	---	---	6.58	3.73	2.44	
Cabbage, domestic,									
California	L. A. crate	4/3.07	---	7/4.34	6.41	10.52	7.00	---	
Cabbage, Danish, Wis.	50-lb. sack	---	---	1.15	2.13	4.98	---	---	
Carrots, bunched,									
western	L. A. crate	4.12	4.15	4.52	4.95	6.59	4.48	4.78	
Carrots, bunched, Tex.	L. A. crate	3.62	3.80	---	4.51	5.83	3.78	4.42	
Carrots, topped, Ill.	50-lb. sack	.92	1.00	1.12	1.08	1.24	1.16	1.65	
Cauliflower, western ..	Pony crate	2.60	2.82	3.14	3.20	2.74	2.88	2.52	
Celery, Golden Heart,									
Florida	16-inch crate	3.04	3.42	---	5.51	4.46	3.49	3.48	
Celery, Golden Heart,									
California	1/2 crate	---	---	6.88	---	---	---	---	
Celery, Pascal, Fla.	16-inch crate	2.64	2.82	---	4.82	4.26	3.01	3.40	
Celery, Pascal, Calif.	16-inch crate	3.32	4.29	4.92	5.48	4.64	4.48	4.69	
Cucumbers, Florida	Bushel	5.94	10.30	9.58	14.03	8/9.82	8/12.04	8.80	
Eggplant, Florida	Bushel	3.06	2.81	4.65	5.35	6.90	6.69	4.66	
Lettuce, Iceberg,									
western	L. A. crate	4.45	5.12	4.33	4.52	4.45	4.81	6.95	
Lettuce, leaf, hothouse	10-lb. basket	1.50	1.59	1.29	1.26	1.33	1.76	3.15	
Onions, Sw. Spanish 2/	50-lb. sack	2.04	2.25	1.54	1.69	2.06	2.06	3.18	
Onions, yellow,									
midwestern	50-lb. sack	.88	.72	1.10	1.15	1.72	1.36	1.74	
Peas, green, Mexico ...	Bushel	4.92	9/3.48	---	4.65	3.85	4.53	9/3.68	
Peppers, green, Fla. ..	Bushel	4.02	3.18	8.93	12.85	8.18	3.93	2.62	
Spinach, flat type, Tex.	Bushel	2.30	1.81	2.10	2.33	2.67	1.79	1.80	
Tomatoes, Florida	Lug 6X6 & 1gr	3.42	5.71	4/5.65	9.60	7.70	6.26	6.38	
Tomatoes, Florida	Lug 6X7	3.01	5.00	4/5.05	8.76	6.71	5.21	5.13	
Tomatoes, repacked ...	10-lb. carton	1.51	2.16	2.57	3.32	---	2.60	2.42	

- 1/ North Carolina.
- 2/ Western, 3-inch minimum.
- 3/ Mexico.
- 4/ Texas.
- 5/ Virginia.
- 6/ Auction sales.
- Arizona.
- 8/ Cuba.
- 9/ California.

Table 9.- Potatoes, commercial early: Acreage, yield per acre, and production, average 1940-49, annual 1950 and indicated 1951 1/

Seasonal group	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	Indi- cated 1951	Average	1950	Indi- cated 1951	Average	1950	Indi- cated 1951
	1940-49			1940-49			1940-49		
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Winter ..	11,340	11,000	8,900	152	229	212	1,693	2,522	1,886
Early spring ..	26,870	20,800	17,200	128	166	211	3,384	3,459	3,637
Late spring ..	174,610	153,600	111,400	202	286	---	34,957	43,930	---
Summer ...	123,760	92,100	276,300	181	257	---	22,218	23,675	---
Total ..	336,580	277,500	213,800	187	265	---	62,253	73,586	---

1/ This acreage and production is later included in the reports of total potatoes.

2/ Intended.

Table 10.- Sweetpotatoes: Unweighted average wholesale price per bushel for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), at New York and Chicago, indicated periods, 1950 and 1951

Market, variety, and source	1950		1950-51 season					
	Month		Month		Month		Month	
	ended		ended		ended		ended	
	March	Apr. 15	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr. 14	
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York								
Golden, New Jersey	2.86	2.90	1.99	1.89	1.81	1.76	1.75	
Jersey type, New Jersey	2.84	2.90	1.92	1.89	1.81	1.67	---	
Porto Rican, Louisiana	---	---	3.64	3.55	---	---	---	
Porto Rican, N.C. and S.C. ..	3.48	3.50	3.00	3.01	3.31	3.28	3.40	
General, average	3.04	3.15	2.61	2.59	2.54	2.56	2.48	
Chicago								
Jersey type, Ill.	---	---	2.55	2.67	---	---	---	
Nancy Hall, Illinois	3.00	3.12	1.95	2.10	2.22	2.36	---	
Porto Rican, Illinois	3.09	---	2.65	2.22	---	---	---	
Porto Rican, Louisiana	3.23	3.44	3.25	3.08	3.44	3.22	3.42	
General, average	3.20	3.27	2.84	2.71	2.90	2.98	3.39	

Compiled from records of the Production and Marketing Administration.

Table 11.- Average prices received by farmers for selected field crops, United States, April 15, 1951, with comparisons

Crop and unit	Average		Apr. 15, 1950	Feb. 15, 1951	Mar. 15, 1951	Apr. 15, 1951
	Aug. 1909	Jan. 1935				
	-July 1914	-Dec. 1939				
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Potatoes, per bushel697	.717	1.32	1.03	1.07	1.12
Sweetpotatoes, per bu.878	.807	2.28	2.05	2.07	2.01
Beans, dry, edible, cwt. ...	3.37	3.52	6.83	7.84	8.16	8.18
Peas, dry, field, cwt. ...	---	1/1.40	3.02	4.97	5.22	4.89

1/ Two-year average, January 1938 to December 1939.

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